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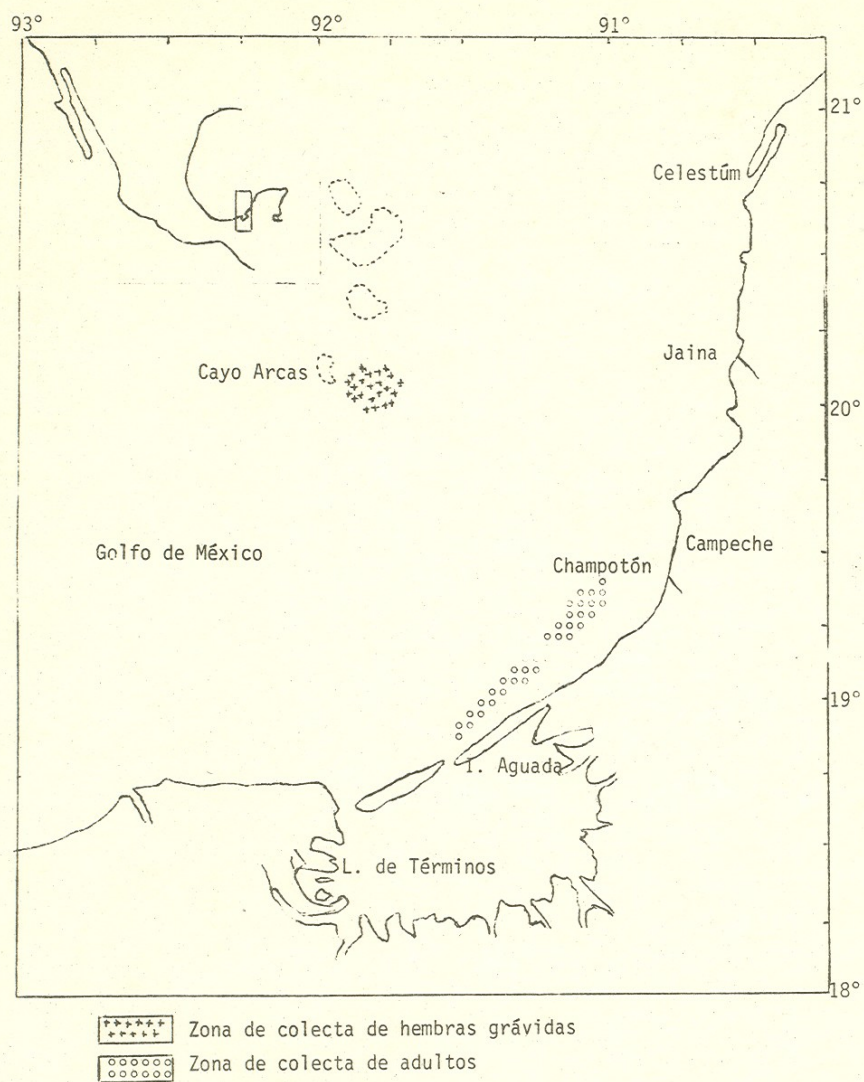


Figura 1.- Localización de las zonas de colecta de organismos

Tabla I. Características físicas y químicas del agua de mar registradas en: (A), el sitio de colecta; (B), durante el periodo de aclimatación y del bioensayo de adultos y (C), durante el cultivo y bioensayo de larvas del camarón rosa Penaeus duorarum.

Características Fisicoquímicas		A	B	C
Temperatura	°C	26.0	26.0 $\pm$ 2.0	28.0 $\pm$ 2.0
Salinidad	°/oo	35.0	35.0	35.0
Oxígeno disuelto	ppm	5.0	>4.0	>4.0
pH		7.8	8.0 $\pm$ 0.5	8.0 $\pm$ 0.5

Tabla II Rectas de regresión utilizadas para el cálculo de CL_{50} de *Pemaeus duorarum*. Coeficientes de correlación (r), determinación (r^2) y significancia de r , obtenidos considerando los grados de libertad, para los diferentes estadíos y sustancias de prueba.

Estadio/Sustancia	Ecuación de la recta*	Coefficiente de correlación (r)	Grados de libertad ($n-2$)	Significancia de (r)	Ajuste de la recta (r^2)
Nauplio/Petróleo	$y = 4.3692 + (0.1622 \log n x)$	0.619	43	99.9%	38%
Nauplio/Dispersante	$y = 2.5100 + (0.1684 \log n x)$	0.696	36	99.9%	48%
Nauplio/Mezcla	$y = 2.2605 + (0.7877 \log n x)$	0.819	25	99.9%	67%
Protozoa/Petróleo	$y = 3.6179 + (0.4242 \log n x)$	0.700	16	99%	49%
Protozoa/Dispersante	$y = 2.6616 + (0.9741 \log n x)$	0.753	31	99.9%	57%
Protozoa/Mezcla	$y = 2.3258 + (0.7994 \log n x)$	0.870	34	99.9%	76%
Mysis/Petróleo	$y = 3.0197 + (0.3147 \log n x)$	0.718	70	99.9%	51%
Mysis/Dispersante	$y = 2.0871 + (1.0514 \log n x)$	0.826	61	99.9%	68%
Mysis/Mezcla	$y = 1.4545 + (0.7048 \log n x)$	0.846	52	99.9%	71%
Postlarva/Petróleo	$y = 2.8471 + (0.3894 \log n x)$	0.813	43	99.9%	66%
Postlarva/Dispersante	$y = 2.2130 + (0.9554 \log n x)$	0.685	34	99.9%	47%
Postlarva/Mezcla	$y = 1.6340 + (0.7070 \log n x)$	0.774	31	99.9%	60%
Adulto/Petróleo	$y = 0.2760 + (0.7950 \log n x)$	0.785	22	99.9%	62%
Adulto/Dispersante	$y = 2.0767 + (0.5658 \log n x)$	0.711	25	99.9%	50%
Adulto/Mezcla	$y = 0.0523 + (0.8622 \log n x)$	0.738	31	99.9%	54%

*El porcentaje de mortalidad está convertido a unidades probit.

Tabla III. Concentraciones letales medias (CL_{50}), calculadas para cada estadio de camarón rosa *Penaeus duorarum*, con intervalos de confianza (95%), superior e inferior, usando el método de Litchfield y Wilcoxon, 1949.

Estadios		Petróleo Akal-C (ppm)	Corexit 9527 (ppm)	Mezcla petróleo- dispersante (ppm)
Nauplio	CL_{50} 18 h	49 (99-24)	8 (9-7)	32 (42-24)
Protozoa	CL_{50} 24 h	26 (48-14)	11 (13-9)	28 (36-22)
Mysis	CL_{50} 24 h	540 (768-380)	16 (18-14)	153 (192-122)
Postlarva	CL_{50} 96 h	252 (380-167)	18 (22-15)	117 (151-91)
Adulto	CL_{50} 96 h	381 (550-264)	175 (308-99)	311 (410-236)

Tabla IV. Indices de Toxicidad (IT), calculados a partir de las CL_{50} de las pruebas con petróleo.

Estadio	IT (ppm/dfa)	Intervalos de confianza de los IT	
Nauplio	37	18	74
Protozoa	26	14	48
Mysis	540	380	768
Postlarva	1008	668	1520
Adulto	1524	1056	2200

Tabla IV. Indices de Toxicidad (IT), calculados a partir de las CL_{50} de las pruebas con petróleo.

Estadio	IT (ppm/día)	Intervalos de confianza de los IT	
Nauplio	37	18	74
Protozoa	26	14	48
Mysis	540	380	768
Postlarva	1008	668	1520
Adulto	1524	1056	2200

Tabla V. Indices de Toxicidad (IT), calculados a partir de las CL₅₀ de las pruebas con dispersante

Estadio	IT (ppm/día)	Intervalos de confianza de los IT
Nauplio	6	5-7
Protozoa	11	9-13
Mysis	16	14-18
Postlarva	72	60-88
Adulto	700	396-1232

Tabla VI. Índices de Toxicidad (IT), calculados a partir de las CL₅₀ de las pruebas con la mezcla petróleo-dispersante.

Estadio	(ppm/día)	Intervalos de confianza de los IT	
Nauplio	24	18	31
Protozoa	28	22	36
Mysis	153	122	192
Postlarva	463	364	604
Adulto	1244	944	1640